

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER

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"THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY," is the motto of The Progressive Farmer, and upon this platform it shall rise or fall. Serving as master, ruled by no faction, circumscribed by no selfish or narrow policy, its aim will be to foster and promote the best interests of the whole people of the State. It will be true to the instincts, traditions and history of the Anglo-Saxon race. On all matters relating specially to the great interests it represents, it will speak with no uncertain voice, but will fearlessly the right defend and impartially the wrong condemn."—From Col. Polk's Salutatory, Feb. 10, 1886.

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER is the Official Organ of the North Carolina Farmers' Alliance.

When sending your renewal, be sure to give exactly the name on label and postoffice to which the copy of paper you receive is sent.

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Address all business correspondence to and make money orders payable to "THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, Raleigh, N. C.," and not to any individual connected with the paper.

RENEWALS—The date opposite your name in your paper, or wrapper, shows to what time your subscription is paid. This 1 Jan. '00 shows that payment has been received up to Jan. 1, 1900; Jan. '01, to Jan. 1, 1901, and so on. Two weeks are required after money is received before date, which answers for a receipt, can be changed. If not properly changed within two weeks after money is sent notify us.

We invite correspondence, news items, suggestions and criticisms on the subjects of agriculture, poultry raising, stock breeding, dairying, horticulture and gardening, woman's work, literature, or any subject of interest to our lady readers, young people, or the family generally; public matters, current events, political questions and principles, etc.—in short, any subject discussed in an all-around farm and family newspaper. Contributors should be free from personalities and party abuse.

Editorial.

TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

If you are not a subscriber but have received this number of The Progressive Farmer as a sample copy, you should examine it carefully. If you find it what we represent it to be, forward your subscription. Fifty cents will secure the paper for you six whole months, and if at the end of that time, you are not satisfied with the investment, say so and your money will be refunded—provided your sanity is clearly established. Better still, send a dollar and get the paper a full year.

FOR OUR COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The Warrenton Record well says: "One of the very best things the present Legislature did was to pass a law for the establishment of a library in any country school district that desires it. The act provides that whenever any school district shall raise ten dollars that the county Board of Education shall contribute ten dollars and the State will contribute ten dollars making thirty dollars, which will buy a very nice library."

This is indeed a good measure and we hope that every dollar of the \$5,000 appropriated will be used. It is of as much importance that the teacher inculcate in the minds of his pupils a love of good literature as that he train them in any of the courses commonly taught in the public schools. We know that this fact has not been heretofore recognized in our public school system, but it is a fact nevertheless, and one that ought to be considered by those in authority. The teacher cannot with any degree of success, however, develop this love of literature without the aid of such libraries as the bill just passed proposes to establish. Now, let our wide awake citizens of the country districts show their appreciation of this, one of the best laws passed by the Legislature just adjourned. May the good work go forward until all realize that one of the most important duties of the teacher is that of developing a taste for good literature—instructive and entertaining books, clean and carefully edited newspapers.

Most farmers will appreciate this paragraph from the last issue of Farm and Ranch: "Penalty for private use, \$3.00," does not refer to the seed, but the envelope. The penalty for "private use" of the seed is failure and disappointment.

OUR COTTON PRODUCING COUNTIES.

The United States Census office has recently issued a bulletin, showing the number of bales of cotton ginned in each county in North Carolina during 1899. In the bulletin is given the total gross weight in pounds, number of commercial bales, their equivalent in 500 pound bales, average cost per bale for ginning and baling, etc. We are compelled to omit some of the figures. In the following table the first row of figures shows the number of 500 pound bales that could have been produced from the cotton grown in the county and the second row of figures shows the average cost per bale for ginning and baling:

Alamance.....	590	\$1.77
Alexander.....	755	1.34
Anson.....	18,666	1.35
Beaufort.....	3,485	1.56
Bertie.....	6,506	1.32
Bladen.....	2,999	1.50
Brunswick.....	253	1.65
Curry.....	202	1.25
Cabarrus.....	7,569	2.02
Caldwell.....	6	2.25
Camden.....	1,011	1.61
Carteret.....	595	2.21
Catawba.....	4,018	1.25
Chatham.....	5,724	1.98
Chowan.....	2,065	1.48
Cleveland.....	11,309	1.36
Columbus.....	2,505	1.44
Craven.....	4,076	1.63
Cumberland.....	7,970	1.81
Currituck.....	593	1.90
Davidson.....	1,295	1.60
Davie.....	758	1.47
Duplin.....	4,845	1.56
Durham.....	1,145	1.25
Edgecombe.....	13,699	1.60
Forsyth.....	9	1.49
Franklin.....	9,831	1.26
Gaston.....	6,577	1.87
Gates.....	1,470	1.54
Granville.....	1,333	1.43
Greene.....	7,283	1.41
Guilford.....	276	1.46
Halifax.....	14,587	1.66
Harnett.....	5,614	1.49
Heartford.....	3,973	2.04
Hyde.....	135	1.43
Iredell.....	10,127	1.34
Johnston.....	17,835	1.67
Jones.....	3,543	1.47
Lenoir.....	7,155	1.29
Lincoln.....	5,107	1.31
Martin.....	3,603	1.42
Mecklenburg.....	21,799	1.44
Montgomery.....	5,044	1.55
Moore.....	4,434	1.33
Nash.....	8,795	1.53
Northampton.....	11,350	1.64
Onslow.....	2,298	1.88
Orange.....	1,636	1.64
Pamlico.....	1,267	1.88
Pasquotank.....	1,094	1.64
Pender.....	776	1.43
Perquimans.....	3,251	1.49
Pitt.....	13,948	1.48
Polk.....	896	1.30
Randolph.....	448	1.32
Richmond.....	23,609	1.18
Robeson.....	28,269	1.48
Rowan.....	8,791	1.31
Rutherford.....	4,698	1.50
Samson.....	8,881	1.50
Stanly.....	5,368	1.58
Tyrrell.....	707	1.46
Union.....	22,950	1.25
Vance.....	2,325	1.36
Wake.....	19,581	1.55
Warren.....	6,058	1.30
Washington.....	1,837	1.42
Wayne.....	18,571	1.30
Wilson.....	10,606	5.00
Yadkin.....	16	

The report further shows that the State produced 473,155 commercial bales, equivalent to 440,400 bales of 500 pounds each. The average cost per bale for ginning and baling in this State was \$1.58.

Round bales were reported as follows: In Alexander county, 32 bales averaging 240 pounds; in Halifax 428 bales of 256 pounds each; in Hertford, ten 250 pound bales; in Stanley 300 bales with an average weight of 250 pounds; total for the State 770 bales averaging 253 pounds.

Furthermore, it will be seen from the above table that fifteen counties of this State produced more than 10,000 bales of cotton per acre, and that these counties in order of rank were as follows:

1. Robeson,
2. Richmond,
3. Mecklenburg,
4. Wake,
5. Anson,
6. Wayne,
7. Johnston,
8. Halifax,
9. Pitt,
10. Edgecombe,
11. Northampton,
12. Cleveland,
13. Wilson,
14. Iredell

In the tables given in this article, Richmond county includes the new county of Scotland. Richmond is not, therefore, at this time entitled to second place in the list given above.

PROF. EMERY GOES TO CHINA.

Prof. Frank E. Emery, since 1899 Corresponding Editor of The Progressive Farmer, has been commissioned as special expert agent of the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to investigate dairy interests in China, Japan, and the Philippines and to report what can be done to increase the sale of American dairy products in these countries. Prof. Emery will leave at once, and will be gone several months. We congratulate the Department of Agriculture upon having secured so capable a man for this important work.

A Stanly county subscriber writes: "Please answer through The Progressive Farmer if mixing stable and lot manure with acid phosphate and letting stand eight or ten days will cause a loss to either." No, unless the pile becomes hot and dry, in which case there would be likely to be a loss of nitrogen. If the pile is moistened and stays moist there need not necessarily be any loss. If the top is sprinkled with the acid phosphate or covered with an inch or more of fresh soil, the escaping gas would be arrested and the nitrogen fixed in the soil.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY AGAIN.

We are very glad to see that our efforts to interest North Carolina farmers in rural free delivery of mails are bearing good fruit. Several new routes will probably be established in this State at an early date. But still there is room. If the people will only interest themselves in the plan, many more routes may be secured. The appropriation for rural free delivery was doubled at the session of Congress just ended. North Carolina has been paying its share of the \$1,750,000 heretofore appropriated, and must pay its share of the \$3,500,000 for the coming year. Yet the postoffice authorities are not coming down here to beg us to accept rural free delivery. Too many wide-awake farmers in the North and West petitioning for rural delivery for that. But our people are paying the tax and they have only to ask for their share of the benefits in order to receive them. Talk this over with your neighbors. There is no reason why your neighborhood may not have rural free delivery, if its wishes are made known without unnecessary delay.

A prominent Baptist minister who now lives in the country writes us as follows:

"Preach rural free delivery of mails. It will do more to practically educate the country people of North Carolina than all the 3-months public schools in the country have done in the last decade. We people who live in the country are all practically without the benefit of daily mails, even when our nearest county postoffice is within three miles of us, for few farmers can stop a horse to ride that distance and back to get their mail more than once a week. People in cities and towns can communicate with China, Cuba, or Africa and get returns quicker than we country people can hear from our kindred ten miles from home. Rural delivery will enable neighbor to communicate with neighbor and with the outside world without losing a day or a half day from his farm work. It will increase the circulation of our newspapers. It will enable country pastors and country churches to communicate with each other; it will put books, newspapers and periodicals in many country homes that now have them not, and this will educate the people far better than they are now being educated. We need more money for our public schools, but we need rural free delivery along with it."

One of the State's ablest jurists, who was raised on a farm and has taken a deep interest in agriculture writes:

"I especially endorse your able advocacy of free mail delivery in the country districts. It will be but justice to those sections which bear all the burdens of government that others bear but receive the fewest benefits from government. It will do more for the advancement of education than any other agency that can be devised. If the newspapers were alive to their own interests, and that of the public as well, it seems to me they would one and all energetically second your efforts in that line."

We think rural free delivery is to play a most important part in agricultural progress, and we shall continue to urge its extension in the South.

THE CHARGES IN BRIEF.

When the impartial historian of the future, pressed for space and forced to condense the voluminous arguments and orations of this time into a few lines, is asked to state the charges against Judge Chase, Furches and Douglas, what will he say? Having no political or personal feeling in the matter whatever, we think the charges, in a nutshell, are as follows:

That in deciding the Theophilus White case and others the judges have held these as sound principles—1. That in accordance with Hoke vs. Henderson, an office is property and that the holder cannot be ousted during the term for which he was elected.

2. That an attempt by the Legislature to starve him out—to do by indirect means that which it is unlawful to do directly—is null and void.

3. That the Supreme Court has the right to issue a mandamus compelling a stubborn Auditor or Treasurer to perform the duties of his office and pay the salaries of persons holding office by virtue of constitutional acts of the Legislature.

Whether or not these things are of the nature of a "high crime or misdemeanor in office," let the reader judge.

IMPEACHMENTS A CENTURY AGO.

When Thomas Jefferson was Governor of Virginia, about 1781, some of his acts excited the displeasure of his enemies, and there was talk of impeachment just before the close of his term. So deeply was Jefferson wounded, that he "retired to private life, vowing that he would serve the people no more." This resolution, however, was not kept and twenty years later found him President of the United States. It is not popular, of course, to charge that Jefferson, Washington, and the statesmen of a century ago were ever moved by unworthy motives, but the facts as set forth in history show that Jefferson himself lacked much of perfection. So the author of the immortal Declaration of Independence set about to outsome of his political opponents.

Thomas E. Watson in his "Life of Jefferson," just published by Small, Maynard & Co., tells the story as follows:

"The repeal of the Judiciary Act had excited so much antagonism that Mr. Jefferson, intensely as he disliked the Federal Judiciary, did not venture to proceed further on that line, but adopted another. Impeachments might answer the purpose. Therefore Pickens, a district court judge, was arraigned, found guilty, and removed from office. * * But when John Randolph, of Roanoke, at Jefferson's instigation, brought in articles of impeachment against Chase, of Maryland, a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Federalists felt that Marshall himself might come next, and they rallied to his support with the strongest array of counsel the bar could furnish. The prosecution failed miserably. Chase came forth in triumph, the Federalists duly jubilating. Henceforth, John Marshall was safe."

In the life of Chase, in Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography, this is said: "In 1804 his political opponents led by John Randolph of Roanoke, secured his impeachment by the House for misdemeanor in the conduct of the trial of Fries and Callender for sedition, five years before, and for a recent address to a Maryland grand jury. The requisite two-thirds not being obtained, he was discharged by the Senate March 5, 1805, resumed his seat on the bench, and retained it till his death. The impeachment of Judge Chase excited much sympathy, even among his opponents, on account of his age, his services to the country, and the purity of his judicial record."

The Democratic party—or rather the Republican party, as it was then called—was in no wise injured or embarrassed by these impeachment proceedings as presented by its representatives in the House. Meeting the charges of partisanship, the Jeffersonian leaders asserted that while the House presented articles of impeachment, the Senators opposed to Judge Chase politically were nevertheless fair and just, acquitting him because the charges were not grave enough to warrant his impeachment.

Vary the outside clothing with the weather. A temperature of 70 degrees and a fur coat should not go together.

TO MANAGE OUR INSTITUTIONS.

Gov. Aycock last week made the following nominations for members of various boards, which were later confirmed by the Senate:

State Prison—For term of 4 years, beginning March 15th, 1901, E. L. Travis of Halifax, Chairman; Julian S. Mann of Hyde, Nathan O'Berry of Wayne, J. A. Brown of Columbus, W. E. Crosslands of Richmond.

State Hospital at Morganton—For term of 5 years, beginning April 1st, A. A. Shuford of Catawba, R. L. Holt of Alamance, R. H. Page of Montgomery.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb at Morganton—For term of six years from date of confirmation, Isaac Roberts of Davie, M. F. Morphey of McDowell.

For the State Hospital at Goldboro, for a term of six years beginning April 1st, 1901: A. F. Johnson of Sampson, W. L. Hill of Duplin, and Jas. W. Thompson, of Wayne. To fill out unexpired terms: H. E. Dillon of Lenoir, to fill out the unexpired term of Shade I. Wooten, resigned; D. E. McKinne, of Johnston, to fill out the unexpired term of Albert Anderson, resigned.

For the State Hospital at Raleigh, for a term of six years—W. H. Nicholson of Franklin, Edwin Smith of Harnett, L. J. Picot of Warren, and S. O. Middleton of Duplin, to fill out the unexpired term of R. H. Speight, resigned.

For the School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind at Raleigh, for a term of six years—B. S. Franklin, of Wake, and James A. Briggs, of Wake.

Other appointments were made as follows: Members of the Board of Agriculture from Congressional districts in the order named—J. B. Coffield, of Martin county, for a term of six years; E. L. Daughtridge, of Edgecombe county, for a term of two years; William Dunn of Craven county, for a term of four years—N. Allen of Wake county, for a term of six years; James P. McRae of Scotland county, for a term of six years; William A. Graham of Lincoln county, for a term of four years; A. Cannon of Henderson county, for a term of six years.

Directors of the Board of Internal Improvements for a term of two years—B. C. Beckwith of Wake county, and C. W. Ballard of Franklin county.

ALLIANCE NOTES.

Patronize the State Business Agency. At each meeting make it a point to find out what supplies are needed by the members, then place orders for them.

At the next meeting, why not make a start toward securing rural free delivery for your locality? Its advantages are well known. You pay taxes to extend it; why not get some of the benefits?

Let the secretary place orders for catalogues of seeds, farm implements, farm supplies, etc., for members who desire them. Order together and save expense.

Pay the full 25 cents dues quarterly. Don't get bankrupt. Keep a surplus in the treasury and use it for the good of the order. For instance, why not start a small library of standard agricultural books? For a few dollars great good could be done in this direction.

At the next meeting, take a sort of census of your neighborhood. Get the names of all farmers that might possibly join the order and appoint brethren to call upon them and urge the benefits of organization. Begin a systematic canvass of your neighborhood and keep it up until the work is completed.

Just such a census to ascertain what farmers might be induced to subscribe for The Progressive Farmer would do much good. If you first get your men interested in The Progressive Farmer you will find it much easier to make good Alliance-men of them. Try it.

Do the members of your Sub. get the bulletins of the State Department of Agriculture? If not their names should be at once forwarded to Commissioner Patterson—or if sent to us, we shall be glad to turn them over to the proper authorities. The National Agricultural Department also issues many valuable bulletins which may be had for the asking. We sometimes think if a nominal charge were made for them, a much larger number of farmers would read them and that they would be much more highly appreciated.

"First come, first served!" Several country schools have already secured money to establish small libraries.

ARTICHOKES.

C. P., of Northampton county, asks: "Will some one please tell me something about the culture of artichokes—when and how is the best way to plant and cultivate, their value as hog food, also whether or not they are injurious to the land?"

Artichokes are planted in drills very much like potatoes, only most people ridge up potatoes too much. We would put the rows about two and one half feet apart and the tubers about a foot apart in the row. Would drop the pieces in the drill and cover by dragging a land leveller or a harrow bottom side up. Cultivate before weeds start with weeder and use this tool across the previous work, ing several times; perhaps would give no other cultivation.

We would plant artichokes as early as practicable and on a good moist land as could be afforded. The method of feeding most in vogue is to turn in the swine and they do the harvesting. Best results will be realized when some concentrated food is fed along with the artichokes. A rank growth and heavy crop will draw on the land, of course, but not so hard as a straw crop.

Some people would refrain from cultivating artichokes because they might prove hard to eradicate. We do not share this fear, though if tubers are left in the ground they will grow, and if hoeing is neglected they may master a succeeding crop.

F. E. E.

ORGANIZATION OF FARMERS.

Bro. T. B. Parker touched up the farming fraternity in The Progressive Farmer March 5th in his usual pointed practical way. What he says and the way he points is correct. He sees, and others see, the need of combining, but there is distrust, jealousy, fear of harm from taking up some new untried thing and the farmer goes on doing what he can alone in an uphill way, mostly because he will not co-operate with his brother and do better work for better pay.

Only one thing Bro. Parker said is open to criticism, and in that he said truly what would be the outcome. It is the tendency of the times and perhaps is one of the best recognized yet potent factors in preventing farmers from organizing their business relations as other classes do. It is the merging of the independent individual into the dependent, one sided automaton, which comes from the classification and division of labor in order to have it done quickly and cheaply by the most expert hands.

In our grandfather's day he might have been a carpenter and builder. He planned the building and executed the building of it, with his own tools. To day the architect works with pencil and drawing tools. The builder needs little else than hammer and saw. There have been other divisions and most of the best work is now done by machines while the independent all-round mechanic who can plan a house and build it and make the sash, molding, etc., is gone with the shoemaker whose successor no more than cobbles the machine-made shoes. In our faster life these are gone.

The farmer is conservative. He can live longer alone and do things by himself longer than any other craft can do so. He is, though, seldom realizing it, holding on to his independence and yet by that very persistence losing the race which makes him the victim of the age or that could make him master of affairs. There is a way which is being practiced—to drift behind.

There is another way Bro. Parker points out to unite and stand up to the wheel of progress and hold position with other classes united for mutual benefit. Merchants and professional men, the trusts, laborers and manufacturers are organized. They all have their meetings and agreements. Farmers have their disagreements and hold political estrangements among themselves whilst the honors and the pay generally go to the lawyers, whose fortunes the farmers espouse much as did the vassal retainers of old for their lords.

Perhaps good public schools and a new generation which shall have grown up therein will be able to see and grasp the truth and enjoy the benefits of the organizations Bro. Parker is laboring to have taken up now.

F. E. E.

The soldier who executes his captain's commands is no less valuable than the captain who gave the order.—Cervantes.